



FNS Cybersecurity Performance Management

September 13, 2011



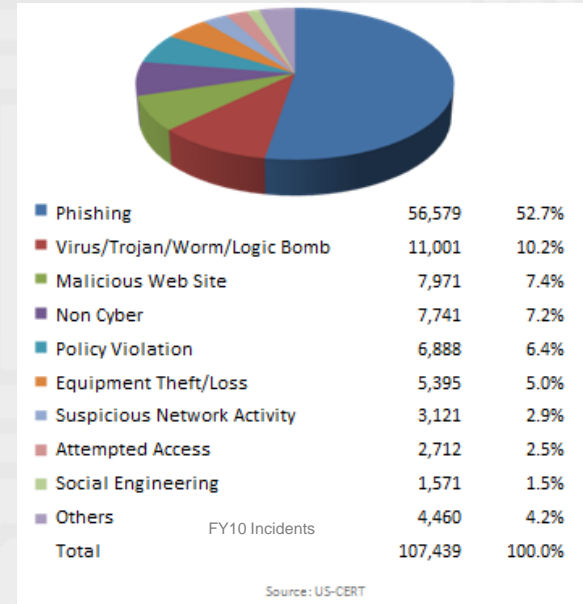
Agenda

- Players
 - The Threat
 - The Defenders
- The FISMA Perspective
 - Intent
 - Process
 - Core Capabilities
 - Metrics Approach
- Planning and Driving Progress
 - FY10 Results
 - Action Plans
- FY11 FISMA
 - Monthly Reporting
 - Software Assurance Metrics



Players: The Threat

- Attackers - Nation-States, Criminals, etc...
- Only Need to Find 1 Vulnerability
- Will Exploit Anything
 - People
 - Software
 - Physical Controls
 - Configurations and System Policies
 - Architectural Designs
 - Combinations of the Above





Players: The Defenders

- Defenders – CIO, CISO, NOC, SOC, ...Individual User
- Must Eliminate or Minimize Numerous Potential Vulnerabilities
 - People
 - Software
 - Physical Controls
 - Configurations and System Policies
 - Architectural Design
- Have Limited and/or Dispersed Budgets and Resources
- Support Critical Missions with Complex IT Environments
- Potentially Receive Direction from Various Sources
 - Mandates, Audit Bodies, FISMA, CNCI, etc...
- Don't Always Have Authority Over All Systems/Infrastructure



Policies, etc...

Intent

FISMA Perspective: Intent

Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002

OMB Circular A-130

NIST Special Publications, FIPS

OMB Memos, etc...

Protect Networks, Systems, and Data:
Proactively, Effectively, and Efficiently Mitigate Threat Vectors
Base Decisions on Risk
Inform Decisions with Accurate/Timely/Complete Data

FISMA Metrics

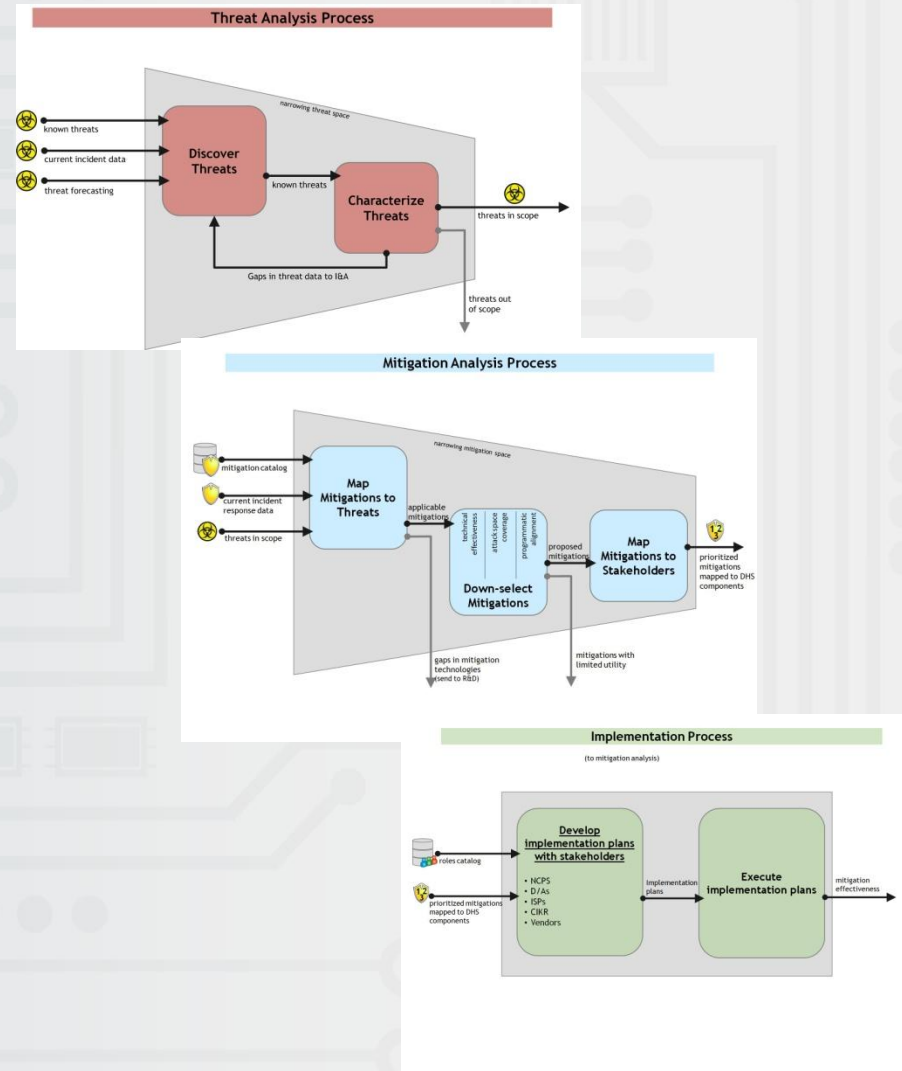


FISMA Perspective: Process

- Analyze Incidents/Vectors
- Define Mitigation Options
- Prioritize Mitigations
- Implement Mitigations
- Measure Effectiveness



FISMA Capability Framework





FISMA Perspective: Core Capabilities

- FISMA Metrics are Focused on Improving Core Capabilities to Best Reduce Risk – **Outcome Focused, Not Compliance!**
- Framework Includes:
 - NOC/SOC Capabilities
 - Implementation of Various Capabilities
 - Continuous Monitoring!
- Requires More than Just the Right Metrics
 - Stakeholder engagement/accountability
 - CyberStats/Interviews
 - CISO Advisory Councils
 - Fixing the “Soft Stuff” makes Progress Easier:
 - CFO Engagement
 - IG Relationship
 - Threat Informed Governance

Notional Scorecard

Capability	FY10
System Inventory	Green
Asset Management	Yellow
Configuration Management	Green
Vulnerability Management	Yellow
Identity and Access Management	Yellow
Data Protection	Red
Boundary Protection	Green
Network Security Protocols	Red
Incident Management	Yellow
Remote Access/Telework	Red
Training and Education	Red

3 Levels of Metrics/Maturity

Implementation Levels (Manual Reporting)
Effectiveness/Quality Levels (Partially Automated Reporting)
Impact Levels (Automated Reporting)



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Action Plans

(Notional Data)

Capability	FY10	2011 Q4	2012 Q2	2012 Q4
System Inventory	95	98	98	98
Asset Management	25	25	30	35
Configuration Management	60	80	80	85
Vulnerability Management	85	85	85	85
Identity and Access Management	0	20	30	35
Data Protection	45	60	80	80
Boundary Protection	90	90	90	90
Network Security Protocols	55	55	55	60
Incident Management	25	25	40	40
Remote Access/Telework	65	65	75	75
Training and Education	80	90	90	95

NOTE – All projections are subject to financial and internal agency policy constraints.



FY11 Metrics Approach

- Focus CIO Metrics on targeted capability areas that have a direct impact to security
- Represent a logical progression of inquiry from FY10 to help measure agency progress towards capability objectives
- Focus IG community on exploring management & organizational challenges/barriers for capability adoption



FY11 Monthly Reporting Timelines

- Monthly/Quarterly Reporting Guidance Memo
- Monthly Reporting Required
- Due on the 5th of each month, following reporting period
 - (i.e. August Report due Sept 5)
- Monthly Reports only require Auto-Feed Data
- Metrics and Schema (LASR) are Identical to FY10 Annual Auto-Feed Metrics
 - CPEs, CCEs, CVEs
- Changes to Metrics will occur over time



FY11 FISMA: Software Assurance

12.1 Provide the number of information systems, developed in-house or with commercial services, deployed in the past 12 months.

12.1a. Provide the number of information systems above (12.1) that were tested using automated source code testing tools.(Source code testing tools are defined as tools that review source code line by line to detect security vulnerabilities and provide guidance on how to correct problems identified.)

12.1b. Provide the number of the information systems above (12.1a) where the tools generated output compliant with:

12.1b(1). Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)

12.1b(2). Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE)

12.1b(3). Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS)

12.1b(4). Open Vulnerability and Assessment Language (OVAL)



2011 Federal Cybersecurity Conference and Workshop

Registration

<<http://www.regonline.com/Register/Checkin.aspx?EventID=989639>